THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1272.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

To the SUBSCRIBERS to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALTHOUGH the expences attending the publication of a Newspaper are sufficiently obvious to all our readers; yet it is with the most painful regret, that the proprietor of the Virginia Gazette finds himself compelled to remind the majority of his subscribers, that the terms of their subscription have not been complied with, even so far as to enable him to defray the necessary expences of paper and print. As the year is now drawing to a close, and the period of arranging the accounts of the establishment, consequently approaching, he is induced to lay this candid statement before the public, hopeful, that oversight, and not wilful neglect, has been the cause of the unpunctual payments he has lately experienced.

It will be recollected, that five hundred subscribers are barely equivalent to the annual expences attending the publication of a paper, such as the Virginia Gazette; and although the proprietor is honored with nearly double that number, he would not complain, did only one half pay punctually, and the other half even in the course of two years. This, however, he is sorry to say, is not the case, (for many are in arrear from five to seven years) and were it not for the emolument arising from advertisements, the establishment of the Virginia Gazette would be a concern highly unprofitable.

The case of the Virginia Gazette is, however, only similar with that of most newspaper establishments, whose support arises from the country, and not from the town. From a perusal of the papers of other states, it will be perceived, that the publishers of other newspapers are in the same unfortunate situation with the publisher of the Virginia Gazette; and if another course be not pursued, it will be impossible that gentlemen residing in the country can be longer furnished with the useful and pleasing recreation of a newspaper. The proprietor flatters himself his subscribers will not force him to the disagreeable necessity of erasing their names; but that they will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding their subscriptions, and of enabling him to carry on the business in that style which it has hitherto maintained.

STORE OF

IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

By FRANCIS FOLLET,

(FROM NEW-YORK)

Between Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's and Mr. Charles Spencer's, Main-street, Richmond,

Where he offers for Sale an Assortment of

GOLD, gilt, silver, plated, japan'd and cutlery Ware; gold and silver Watches; Watch Materials; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; Glove Ties; elastic Garters and Girdles; coral, wax and glass Beads; ivory, bone and wood Chessmen; Backgammon Tables; Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks; Flutes, Fifes, Guns, Gun Locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword Belts, Sword Knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Sportsmen's Bags and Knives, and common and agate Flints; Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razors, Hones and Straps; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Curling Tongs; Powder Bags and Puffs; Violet and Shaving Soap; Pomatum; Tooth Powder and Essences; gentlemen's Mahogany dressing Cases and travelling Desks; Reeve's Colours for drawing and painting of different sizes; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Slates; Ink Powder; Wafers; Quills; Paper Folders; Counting-House Seals; Ink Stands; ivory, horn and tortoise shell Combs; ladies' ornamented tortoise shell dress Combs; Sleeve Buttons; Jews Harps; Fish Hooks; Pins and Needles; elastic and common Knitting Needles; Tambour Needles and Cases; Thimbles; Spectacles and Cases; surveyors' Compasses and Chains, and mathematical Instruments, in cases; Pocket Compass Dials; glass Globe Lamps for halls; elegant brass And-Irons, and Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; Coal Scoups; Bellowses; Smoothing Irons; Grid Irons; copper and iron Chaffing Dishes; soft and hard Waffle Irons; post and box Coffee Mills; iron and brass Candlesticks; Key Rings; Cork Screws; Cloak Pins; floor, hearth, scrubbing, white-wash, cloaths, tooth and shoe Brushes; Britannia metal table and tea Spoons; Britannia metal Tea Pots; Frying Pans; Pots and Kettles; Fire Grates; Mill Saws; Hand and Pannel Saws; Turkey Oil Stones; Gimblets; Shoemaker's Tools; Brick Trowels; Shovels and Spades; Locks; Hinges; Screws; Nails;—Tacks—

With a great variety of similar ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; men's fine and coarse shoes and Boottees; hair and leather Trunks; Fancy and Windsor Chairs; Earthen Ware, in crates, assorted; Spanish Flotant Indigo; Patent Blue; Powder and Shot.

Richmond, December 1, 1804. law4w

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff,*

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants.*

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyances, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

8w

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 29.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court; on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Quarterly Court continued and held for Pittsylvania county, the 22d day of November, 1804,

John Smith, Pltf.

AGAINST

Raney Goad, Nancy Goad and Milley Goad, Defts. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in March next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively, and posted up at the front door of the court-house of this county, on some court day.

A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM TUNSTALL, C. P. C.

Weftham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards: cast coach, chair and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE CONTINUED.

Monday, December 3.

The committee proceeded to consider the third paragraph of the 4th article.

Mr. J. Randolph. Under another paragraph part of the testimony has been read, but the following should be added:

Mr. Hay says,

"The counsel, who associated with me, in Callender's defence, attempted to address the jury on the unconstitutionality of the law, on which the indictment was founded. They were interrupted and obliged by Mr. Chase, if not ordered, to sit down. I then addressed Mr. Chase himself, with a view to satisfy him that I had a right to discuss this point before the jury. I told him that what I was then about to say, was intended for the court alone. He interrupted me; he asked some question which was answered; in a very short time, after I had resumed my argument, I was interrupted again by Mr. Chase. How often I was interrupted I know not, but I was interrupted, rudely interrupted, several times. Having seen in the course of this trial what I had never seen before, having felt what I never felt before, and what I certainly expect never to feel again, and being impressed with a belief that Mr. Chase was determined to silence me if he could, my mind was overwhelmed by *conflicting sentiments,* and I quitted the bar, my client and the court."

When the question was about to be put on agreeing to the whole of the 4th article,

Mr. Mott rose and remarked that he was not here when the committee on this subject reported at the last session, and of course did not get a copy of the evidence; he however had seen a part thereof in the newspapers and examined so much of the subject as to have satisfied him that it was proper to vote in favor of two of the articles, to wit; the first and third, but as he had not an opportunity since coming to this place of comparing the articles of impeachment with the testimony on which they were founded, and since he could not make up his mind in hearing the evidence partially read, and as the house have refused to put it off for a short time, and he was not allowed to make the examination for himself, he was obliged to inform the committee that he was not satisfied to vote in favor of the 4th article, whereas had he been allowed time, he might join a vote with the majority.

Mr. Nicholson said all the evidence on the subject of this article had not been read, he would therefore read it himself, as the clerk was indisposed with a hoarseness; he read the following;

"The additional deposition of Philip Norborne Nicholas, taken before George Wythe and Joseph Scott, esquires, under the authority of the house of representatives of the United States.

"The said Nicholas being asked by the said commissioners what was the general deportment and manner of judge Chase during the trial of James Thompson Callender, answers,

"The general deportment and manner of Mr. Chase during the said trial, appeared to the said Nicholas to be marked with great violence and precipitation; and that judge Chase manifested a solicitude for the conviction of the prisoner, which, in the estimation of said Nicholas, was improper in a judge sitting in a criminal prosecution. The said Nicholas further states, that the deportment of judge Chase to the counsel who appeared for Callender was rude and overbearing, and calculated to prevent that full and free defence, without which it is impossible for them to do justice to their client.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.

Richmond, February 4th, 1804."

"The additional deposition of George Hay, who being asked what were the deportment and manners of Samuel Chase during the trial of James Thompson Callender, deposeth and saith,

"That it appeared to him at the time of the trial, and he yet believes that the manners of Mr. Chase were intentionally rude and insolent; the deponent thought and still thinks, that Mr. Chase was determined that Callender should if possible be convicted; and that to accomplish this purpose, he endeavored to intimidate, to depress, and to silence the counsel. He interrupted them frequently with wanton rudeness. He ordered one, if not more, to sit down. He charged them with advancing doctrines which they knew to be illegal, and which they advanced, he said, only to deceive and mislead the populace. The patience of the deponent was at length exhausted, and he quitted the court and the cause, under a belief that further exertions would only tend to cover himself with still greater shame, to subject him to still greater humiliation.

"The deponent believes that there did not escape from him during the trial, a word or gesture that could have given offence to the judge. The conduct of his associates was, he believes, equally guarded; he does not therefore ascribe the insolence of Mr. Chase to irritation, occasioned by the conduct of the bar.

"The deponent is under no apprehension, that his judgment has been much misled, by the circumstances attending his own situation. He knows, and can now name men, whose politics *then* differed from his own, who expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Chase's conduct in terms as strong as language affords. In fact, the public mind was very much excited, and apprehensions were entertained by many, that some seditious disturbance might take place. Mr. Monroe, then governor of Virginia, was so completely convinced of the danger, that he not only earnestly recommended moderation and forbearance to those who were daily crowding about him, but kept his eye constantly on the capitol, that he might be ready to command the peace, at the first appearance of commotion. To him Mr Chase is probably indebted for the safety of his person during his residence in Richmond.

"The solicitude of Mr Monroe to preserve order, arose from causes totally unconnected with Mr. Chase. The character of the state, he observed, had never been tarnished by any opposition to the laws, or any outrage on persons clothed with its authority. The preservation of this character at that period, (May, 1800) was in his estimation a matter of infinite importance; he therefore urged and intreated those, who supposed, might come into collision with the judge, to be patient, under every outrage."

GEORGE HAY.

Richmond, Feb 7, 1804.

The question was taken on the 4th article, and carried without a division.

The fifth article was then taken into consideration.

Mr J. Randolph stated the circumstances upon which this article was grounded; by the 33d section of the act of congress, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, it is provided that for any crime or offence against the United States, the offender shall be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed, agreeably to the usual mode of process in the state where such offender may be found; and it is provided by the laws of Virginia, printed in a volume commonly called the Revised Code, of 1794. That the manner of proceeding against persons charged with crimes, shall be in one of these two modes; the first in capital cases, such as treason or felony, the second in cases not capital. The Virginia laws authorise expressly the issuing of a Capias on which the body of an offender may be taken and committed to safe custody in the first species of offence. In the other case, that is of offence not capital, this process is not warranted by our laws which require a different process, viz: a summons, which the court may order the clerk to issue returnable to the next ensuing court. In the case of Callender, who was presented and indicted for a crime not capital, the circuit court did issue the process which is only warranted in capital cases. To convince the committee on these points, he read the fifth section of the laws of Virginia, page 110, respecting the trial and punishment of crimes, and also section 28, page 112. From these regulations he said there could not remain a shadow of doubt that the process which was issued against Callender, by order of the circuit court, and which is annexed to the articles of impeachment, and which commands the marshal of the Virginia district to arrest the body of J. T. Callender, and bring him forthwith before the judges of the court, was illegal, being contrary to the laws of Virginia, and of course contrary to the laws of the United States.

The question was taken on adopting the 5th article, and carried, 71 voting in the affirmative, and 30 in the negative.

The sixth article under consideration.

Mr. J. Randolph said, the law of Virginia relative to this point, having just been read, he would only point to the words which are repeated from that law by the article of impeachment, they evince that the authority of congress as well as the laws of the state of Virginia had been both disregarded and contemned.

On the question to agree to the fifth article, the committee divided, there being 70 in its favor, and 22 against it—it was carried.

The seventh article before the committee.

Mr J. Randolph said it was extracted almost word for word from the deposition of George Read, attorney for Delaware district. The deposition is as follows:

"*First.* To the first interrogatory this deponent saith, that he was present in the character of district attorney of the United States of America, in and for the Delaware district, at a circuit court of the said United States, holden at New-Castle, on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days of June, one thousand eight hundred, in and for the said district, by, and before Samuel Chase, one of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States, and Gunning Bedford, district judge of the United States aforesaid, for the said district.

"*Second.* To the second interrogatory this deponent saith, that he was present in court on the first day of the said court, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the first interrogatory, when the grand jury then and there attending, after having received a charge from the said Samuel Chase as presiding judge, retired to their room, and also when they returned to the bar of the said court.

"*Third.* To the third interrogatory this deponent saith, that the grand jury, through their foreman, upon being asked by the clerk the question stated in the third interrogatory, did answer, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any presentments to make.

"*Fourth.* To the fourth interrogatory this deponent saith, that the said Sam. Chase, did, on receiving the answer from the grand jury, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the "third interrogatory," observe to that body in his hearing—"That he had been informed or heard, a highly seditious temper or disposition had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New-Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order—That the name of this printer was"—(here the learned judge paused for a moment and then observed)—Perhaps it might be affronting too much to mention the name of this person; but it becomes your special duty, and you must enquire diligently into this matter." That although this deponent will not undertake to say that every word as here set forth is precisely what the honorable judge expressed:—yet he is perfectly convinced that the language is for the most part, what was used by the said judge, and the ideas conveyed by him at the time, precisely what the context imports.

"*Fifth.* To the fifth interrogatory this deponent saith, that several members of the grand jury on the behalf of themselves and their brethren, did as soon as the said judge had closed the observations detailed in the answer to the fourth interrogatory, then and there earnestly request the court to dismiss them from further attendance on that duty, mentioning to the court, a reason for the request, that they were generally farmers, and it being the season of harvest, their personal attention was most requisite on their farms—to which the judge replied, "that the business to which he had called their attention, was of a most urgent and pressing nature and must be attended to, that he could not therefore discharge them until the ensuing day, when further information should be communicated to them on the subject he had referred to"—or words to that effect—but this deponent did not at the time hear the judge say that his detaining the grand jury was for the purpose of examining a file of papers published by the said printer."

On the question to agree to the seventh article, it was carried without a division.

The eighth article under consideration.

Mr. Mott rose to move an amendment, which was to strike out the words declaring that the house "saved to itself the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Samuel Chase"—and further, to that part which saved to the House "the right of replying to any such articles, impeachment or accusation, which shall be exhibited to them." It seemed to him unfair that the house should reserve such a right to themselves, if there is any thing more with which he ought to be charged, it ought to be now brought forward, and the accused should be informed at once how far we mean to go, in order to enable him the better to make his defence.

Mr J Randolph hoped the gentleman (Mr Mott) would not infist upon his amendment. He believed it stood very well as it was; but if it be faulty, it has however, one thing in its favor: it is fortified by precedent, which is of some importance in cases of this nature. He hoped the gentleman who was a decided friend of the American people, and of the rights of this house, did not wish to abridge the liberties of the one, or the privileges of the other, as they had been granted by the people, and had been received by us from our predecessors. He hoped it was not intended that our powers should be less than those who sat here before us, and yet the amendment would be a tacit avowal that they were wrong in making this reservation in the case of the impeachment of Blount, and that we ourselves were wrong in so doing, in the case of judge Pickering. He trusted the house would not agree to the amendment, if it was persisted in by the gentleman.

Mr. Mott. If precedents are wrong, they ought not to be our guides, and if we have such precedents, the sooner we establish new ones on other principles the better. He thought it cruel, as well as unjust, to bring new articles of impeachment against a man when on his trial; a sudden attack when a man is unprepared, may defeat the best talents, and convict an innocent man. He conceived, if the house had a design to bring other articles, they ought to do so at the present time; but if they had not a design, he would ask why do you reserve a power you do not mean to exercise? He knew it was the practice to make this reservation, and had seen it in Jersey, but for all that, he thought it improper and unjust.

The question on adopting the amendment, was taken and lost.

The question was next taken on agreeing to the eighth article, and carried in the affirmative. There were for it, seventy six members, which are more than a majority of the whole house.

Mr Elliott. Mr Chairman, as I have voted in opposition to every one of the articles, and shall of course vote in the negative when they are considered in the aggregate, it is indispensably necessary that I should make a few observations, in order to release myself from the imputation of voting, on this occasion, in a different manner from what I did at the last session—although I am already sufficiently justified to my own conscience.

My cool judgment tells me that were I to vote in favor of the present impeachment, in its present form, I must forfeit in my own estimation, that political character as a republican, which it has been the study of my life to acquire and preserve, and which has hitherto secured me the confidence of a people as truly republican as ever have existed in any age or nation. It is upon republican principles that I oppose the report. At the last session I declared myself in favor of the impeachment so far only as related to the conduct of judge Chase upon the trial of James Thompson Callender. I considered the conduct of the judge upon that occasion as amounting to a denial of important constitutional privileges to Callender, the privileges of compulsory process for witnesses, and of trial by an impartial jury of his country; and had the committee taken that ground, I must have given it my support. They have, however, abandoned it; and I am decidedly of opinion that if the conduct of the judge did not amount to a

vio'ation of the conſtitution, it ought to be conſider-ed as a mere error in judgment. And for errors of judgment a magiſtrate is not impeachable.

It is not upon any trifling or minute diſtinction between form and ſubſtance that I found my objec-tions to the ſecond and third articles, but upon what I conſider as ſtrong and ſolid ground. But to the fourth article there are a variety of objections. Af-ter having ſtated in the ſecond and third articles, eve-ry thing which it was neceſſary to ſtate, when the ſtrong ground of the conſtitution was abandoned, we are preſented with the blackeſt catalogue of judi-cial crimes that has ever been invented. This article will forever form a phenomenon in the hiſtory of im-peachments and commands admiration by its won-derful diſplay of the powers of invention, amplifica-tion and embelliſhment. Never have I been more completely convinced that genius is capable of crea-ting any thing whatever, that it poſſeſſes even magic powers. We are here preſented with a ſtupendous pyramid of judicial guilt, of which *manifeſt injuſtice* forms the pedeſtal, and *indecent ſolicitude* conſtitutes the apex. Judge Chaſe is accuſed of manifeſt injuſ-tice, partiality, intemperance, rudeneſs, vexation, ſolicitude, &c. &c. If this horrid liſt of the crimes of a judge is to be crowned by "ſolicitude," if "ſo-licitude," is to ſwell the liſt of new tranſgreſſions, I muſt ſtill be permitted to believe that its decency or indecency has very little connexion with the eſſence of its criminality. Beſides, the conduct of the judge was different at different ſtages of the trial, and were I to conſider his ſuppoſed ſolicitude as criminal, I could not conſider the report as conſiſtent with truth unleſs amended ſo as to believe in this manner—*In manifeſting, in the early part of the trial, an indecent ſolicitude, and, at its later ſtages, a very decent ſolici-tude for the benevolence of the priſoner, &c.* Solicitude is a mere mental operation. Had the judge diſplay-ed an anxiety to ſave the priſoner, he might with equal propriety have been impeached as guilty of *ſympathy or pity*.

I cannot vote for the laſt article without a viola-tion of my political principles. I do not believe that the expreſſion of a political opinion as a crime in a republican government. I have repeatedly de-clared, that I conſidered it impoſſible in a judge to read political lectures from the bench; and I have alſo had frequent opportunities, both on former and recent occaſions, of expreſſing my conviction that judicial officers ought not to be puniſhed for declaring their political opinions. We ought not ourſelves to practice what we reprobate in others, and it is always deſirable to carry our own theo-ries into practice

With theſe powerful conſiderations, others of a nature have naturally mingled themſelves, in my own mind, while reflecting upon this important ſub-ject. Is there no danger that the feelings and views of party have, imperceptibly to ourſelves, involved themſelves with our reflections, and that they will improperly influence our conduct? For myſelf I am diſpoſed to look upon a member of our higheſt judi-cial tribunal, upon whom, with correct motives, ſuch an irreſiſtable torrent of public opinion is precipita-ted, with a favorable eye. It is our duty to endea-vour to realize the ancient ideas of the blindneſs of juſtice. Let us be blind as it reſpects the man, blind to his political opinions, but eagle eyed as it reſpects his crimes. The pure fountain of juſtice ought not to be poluted with a ſingle muddy particle of the ſpirit of party.

I have ſaid enough to explain my ſentiments and views upon this ſubject, and I will not trouble the committee with a repetition of any of my arguments at the laſt ſeſſion.

Mr. Nicholſon enquired of the Chairman whether it would be in order to move an amendment to any of the articles now they have been ſeverally agreed to.

Gen. Varnum (Chairman) ſaid the amendments might be moved in the Houſe on agreeing to the committee of the whole or in the committee by a vote to reconſider.

Mr. J. Randolph thought it of importance that if amendments were neceſſary they ſhould be brought forward in committee of the whole, to give gentle-men an opportunity of fuller diſcuſſion. In the Houſe members were trammelled by the rule per-mitting only to ſpeak twice upon the ſame queſtion, but here we are free to diſcuſs and debate at pleaſure —If an amendment is wiſhed, he would move to re-conſider the firſt article—And he did move it.

It was carried without oppoſition.

Mr. Nicholſon then obſerved that part of the miſ-conduct of Judge Chaſe which was complained of, had taken place previous to the trial. He would therefore move to make it read by the inſertion of the words in Italic "the ſaid Samuel Chaſe *antece-dent to and* on the trial of John Fries" ſo as to cover the whole ground.

Carried.

"Mr. Nicholſon propoſed a ſimilar amendment to the fourth article "That the conduct of the ſaid Samuel Chaſe was marked during the whole courſe of the ſaid trial *as well as antecedent thereto*," with manifeſt injuſtice, partiality and intemperance."

The amendment was loſt.

After ſome deſultory converſation it was agreed that the amendment to the firſt article be altered, by inſerting the words *in relation thereto*, inſtead of thoſe in Italic, and a ſimilar amendment was agreed to in the fourth article.

The committee of the whole roſe and reported the articles as amended.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 4.

The Houſe proceeded to conſider the report of the committee of the whole made yeſterday, on the articles of impeachment againſt Samuel Chaſe.

Mr Rodney had not been convinced of the ne-ceſſity or propriety of the amendments adopted yeſ-terday in committee of the whole. For his part he was inclined to believe the articles for every material purpoſe correct as they firſt ſtood. It will be remembered that in caſes of impeachment by a legiſlative body we are not tied down to thoſe forms and that technical preciſion, which in courts of law are ſo eſſential. The maxim is that they may expreſs themſelves in the common language of the country, in common parlance, or *loquendum ut Vulgus* as it is ſcated in the books Therefore the words on the trial of a perſon include every re-lative to the trial, it is ſo laid down by lord Hale, and he is followed in the opinion by all the able writ-ters who have treated on this ſubject to the preſent day. All arrangements previous to the teſtimony, and argument, are as much a part of the trial as the arguments of counſel. So that were even tech-nical phraſeology required on this occaſion, the language of the article comes up to it in this parti-cular. He hoped the Houſe would refuſe its con currence to the amendments reported from the committee of the whole.

On the queſtion for concurring with the com-mittee, it paſſed in the negative, ſo that article the firſt remains unaltered, and the like fate attended the amendment propoſed to article 4th.

Mr. Nicholſon meant to require that the yeas and nays be taken upon each article ſeparately.

Mr. R. Griſwold would cheerfully join in the call as he wiſhed to record his vote againſt every part of this very extraordinary proceeding.

The firſt article before the Houſe.

Mr. Lucas wiſhed to aſk if it would be at this time in order to propoſe an amendment to the firſt article. He was informed by the Speaker that ſuch a motion was in order. He thereupon pro-ceeded to move to ſtrike out what related to the conduct of Judge Chaſe, in ſaying "to the diſ-grace of the character of the American bench." He moved this amendment from an impreſſion that the improper conduct of one judge could not be a reflection upon the proper conduct of another judge. If he was one he ſhould not conſider him-himſelf diſgraced becauſe his collegue had acted improperly—if then one cannot be diſgraced by another, much leſs can the whole be diſgraced by the improper conduct of one. The word bench ex tends to the whole courts of the United States.—He did not like either to uſe a figurative word for a legal one ſuch as the word bench for court; he did not rely much upon this, but he thought ſo ſe-rious a matter as that of impeachment ought to be cautiouſly expreſſed. Should judge Chaſe be con-victed on this impeachment, he will be diſgraced, but that diſgrace will entirely reſt upon his own head. He truſted that if his motion ſucceeded there would ſtill remain enough in the charge to make him highly reprehenſible, if found guilty; for it is ſtated that his conduct was in manifeſt viola-tion of law and juſtice, and in open contempt of the rights of juries.

Mr. Elliot was pleaſed with the ingenuity of the gentleman, but he hoped the motion would not prevail, and obſerved that if they were to have a diſcuſſion on every rhetorical flouriſh, on every trope or figure introduced in the report, they would not get through the buſineſs in an age. But the objection againſt the word bench did not apply, for he conſidered it one of the moſt chaſte in the whole compoſition.

On the queſtion the amendment was not carri-ed.

The queſtion on agreeing to the firſt articles was taken by Ayes and Noes, which are as follow:

YEAS.—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun Anderſon, Ar-cher, Bard, Bedinger, Biſhop, Blackledge, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Bryan, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Caſey, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M Clay, Con-rad, Crowninſhield, Cutts, Dawſon, Earle, Early, Elmer, Epes, Findley, Gilleſpie, Goodwin, Gray, Gregg, Hasbrouck, Heiſter, Holland, Holmes, Jack ſon, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Larned, Leib, Lucas, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mott, Nelſon, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Olin, Palmer, Patter-ſon, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, of Penſ. J. Rhea, of Ten. Riker, Rodney, Root, Sammons, Sandford Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, South ard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thoma, Thompſon, Trigg, Van Horne, Varnum, Whitehill, Williams, Wilſon, Winn, Wiſton, and Wynns, 83

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Baldwin, Betton, J. Camp-bell, Chamberlain, Chittenden, Clagett, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Elliot, Goddard, Griſ-fin, G. Griſwold, R. Griſwold, Haſtings, Hough, Hunt, Lewis, jun. Livingſton, Lowndes, Mitchell, Mott, Plater, Purviance, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, Sted-man, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, Thatcher, Tibbits, and Wadſworth. 33.

The queſtion on agreeing to the ſecond article was taken by Ayes and Noes, and are as follow:

YEAS.—Meſſrs. Alſton, jun. Anderſon, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Biſhop, Blackledge, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Bryan, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Ca ey, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Con-rad, Crowninſhield, Cutts, Dawſon, Dickſon, Earle, Early, Elmer, Epes, Findley, Gilleſpie, Goodwin, Gray, Gregg, Haſbrouck, Heiſter, Hol land, Holmes, Jackſon Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Lar-ned, Leib, Lucas, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meri-wether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Nel-ſon, New, Newton, jun. Nicholſon, Olin, Pal mer, Patterſon, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, of Penſ. J. Rea, of Ten. Riker, Rodney, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smi-lie, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Steward, Tho-ma, Thompſon, Trigg, Van Horne, Varnum, Whitehill, Williams, Wilſon, Winn, Winſton, and Wynns 83.

NAYS.—Meſſrs Baldwin, Betton, J. Campbell, Chamberlain Chittenden, Clagett, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Elliot, Goddard, Griffin, G. Griſwold, R Griſwold, Haſtings, Hough, Hunt, Lewis, jun. Livingſton, Lowndes, Mitchell, Mott, Plater, Purviance, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, Sted-man, Stephenſon, Taggart, Tillmage, Tenney, Thatcher, Tibbits, and Wadſworth. 33.

(Proceedings, relative to the impeachment of Judge Chaſe, to be continued.)

Mr. Wilſon, elected in the ſtead of Mr. Moore, who has been appointed a member of the Senate of the United States, appeared, and being ſworn to ſupport the conſtitution, took his ſeat.

Mr. J. C Smith preſented the petition of Sally Rutt of Kent in Connecticut, the only child of an old ſoldier, who was drowned the laſt year of our revolutionary war, praying to be allowed the lands due to him. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

A petition from the directors and agents of the Ohio company, praying permiſſion to leaſe certain lots reſerved within their purchaſe for the ſupport of ſchool's and religious purpoſes, &c. Referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. M. Clay reported a new bill reſpecting the marine inſurance company of Alexandria, granting the power to inſure againſt fire. The ſame was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Crowninſhield reported from the commit-tee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petiti-ons of the Library company of Philadelphia and the truſtees of Princeton college for the remiſſion of duties on certain books imported—That they have leave to withdraw their reſpective petitions. And on motion the Houſe agreed to the report.

The petition of capt. Peter Landais, commander of the Alliance frigate during a part of our revo-lutionary war, praying an allowance for prize mo-ney due to him from that period. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Clarke reported from the committee ap-pointed on that ſubject that further time ſhould be allowed to the claimants of lands in Georgia, ſouth of Tenneſſee for regiſtering their titles in the office of the Secretary of State. Referred to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

The Houſe then reſumed the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday in relation to the *impeachment of Judge Chaſe*.

They refuſed to concur the amendments made yeſterday in committee of the whole—ſo that the articles remain in the form as reported by the ſelect committee.

The report was taken up article by article.

Mr. Nicholſon called the yeas and nays, and was ſupported by the conſtitutional number.

The queſtion on agreeing to the firſt article was accordingly taken by yeas and nays, and there ap-peared to be 83 in the affirmative, and 34 in the ne-gative.

The ſecond article was alſo agreed to, yeas 83, nays 35.

The third article was agreed to, there being yeas 84, nays 34

The fourth article being under conſideration Mr. Elmer moved to amend the ſame by ſtriking out the third and fourth ſections thereof.

The amendment was not carried.

On the queſtion to agree to the fourth article Mr. Lyon was excuſed from voting, he not having been in the Houſe when the queſtion was put. The yeas were 84, nays 34, of courſe the article was car ried.

The fifth article was read and ſome objection be-ing taken to the ſame after a ſhort diſcuſſion it was agreed to, yeas 72, noes 45.

The ſixth article was alſo objected to, but paſt, the yeas being 73, noes 42.

The ſeventh article was agreed to, yeas 73, noes 42.

The 8th article being before the Houſe, a diviſi-on of the queſtion was called for, and on the firſt paragraph the yeas were 74, noes 39. It was agreed to.

On the ſecond being alſo the laſt paragraph, the yeas were 73, noes 32, and it was agreed to.

A queſtion on agreeing to the whole articles was carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Nicholſon moved the appointment of members by ballot for conducting the impeachment on the part of the Houſe; but the Houſe adjourn-ed without coming to a deciſion.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, December 12.

The houſe again, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, on the memorial of George Jackſon, and the petitions of ſundry perſons on the ſubject of the claim of the Indiana Company; and after ſome time ſpent therein Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr Ayſett reported, that the committee of the whole houſe had, according to order, had gone through the ſame and had agreed upon a report and come to a reſolution thereupon, which he handed in at the clerk's table, where the ſame were read as follows:

The committee of the whole houſe, to whom was referred the memorial of George Jackſon, and the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the counties of Monongalia, Ohio, Harriſon, Randolph and Wood, have, according to order, had the ſame under con-ſideration and beg leave to report.

That it appears to your committee, that on the 2d day of July, 1744, in conſideration of the ſum of 400*l.* paid by Thomas Lee and William Beverly, commiſſioners deputed by the governor of Virginia, to treat with the Indians of the ſix nations, twenty-ſix chiefs of the ſaid ſix nations, did, by deed un-der their hands and ſeals, renounce and diſclaim all the right of the ſaid ſix nations, and recognize and acknowledge the right and title of the King of Great Britain, to all the lands within the colony of Vir-ginia, which deed, on the 25th day of October 1744. was proved by three of the witneſſes thereto, and recorded in the general court of Virginia.

That it appears to your committee, that upwards of 24 years after the ſaid deed was recorded to wit, on the third day of November, 1768, ſix chiefs of the ſix nations, by deed ſubſcribed by them, reci-ting as a conſideration, that Indians of the Shawa-neſe, Delaware and Huron tribes, had before that time plundered certain merchants of a large quan-tity of goods, and acknowledging the payment of five ſhillings, did convey to the king of Great Bri-tain, to the uſe of William Trent and others the ſaid merchants, a large tract of country between the rivers Ohio and Monongaha, which deed was afterwards, to wit, on the of 1769, pro-ven by the oath of one of the witneſſes thereto, and recorded in Pennſylvania.

It further appears to your committee, that ſo long ago as 1753, ſome inhabitants under the au-thority of Virginia, occupied part of the ſaid terri-tory, and were expelled therefrom by the French and Indians, from whom the ſame was reconquered in 1758, after which and during the regal govern-ment, many perſons ſettled, ſurveyed and obtain-ed grants for lands within the ſaid territory.

It appears to your committee that in June 1779, the general aſſembly of Virginia, on conſideration of the claim of the Indiana company, paſſed an act declaring, that this commonwealth hath the exclu-ſive right of pre emption from the Indians, of all lands within the limits of its own chartered terri-tory, and that ſuch exclusive right of pre-emption will and ought to be maintained by this commo-nwealth to the utmoſt of its power, and that the pur-chaſes made by or on behalf of the crown of Great Britain did and ought to endure forever to the uſe of the commonwealth, and that all ſales by Indi-ans, of lands within the ſaid limits, for the ſeparate uſe of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, are utterly void and of no effect.

It appears to your committee, that in October, 1779, the Aſſembly of Virginia paſſed acts for ad-adjuſting claims to unpatented lands, and for open-ing the land office, and by the firſt of the ſaid acts perſons who previous to 1770 were ſettled on waſte and unappropriated lands, to which no other per-ſon then had any legal right or claim, were allow-ed to obtain 400 acres in right of their ſettlement, and a preemption of 100 acres of the like waſte and unclaimed land; and by the latter act any perſon was allowed to purchaſe warrants for waſte and un-appropriated lands, the location of which he was himſelf ſpecially to direct.

It appears to your committee, that under the two laſt recited acts, a very conſiderable quantity of land, within the bounds claimed by the Indiana company under the deed made by the ſaid chiefs of the ſix nations on the third day of November, 1768, has been ſurveyed and granted to the ſet-tlers, and others, at their requeſt, in the ſame manner as other lands ſuppoſed to be waſte, have been granted.

It appears to your committee, that in 1791, George Morgan, as a proprietor, and ſole agent of the Indiana company, petitioned the legiſlature of this commonwealth for redreſs for the injury alledg-ed to have been ſuffered by the ſaid company by the declaratory act aforeſaid, paſſed in 1779, which petition, with only four diſſenting votes, was rejected.

Reſolved, As the opinion of this committee, that the memorial of George Jackſon, and the petitions of ſundry inhabitants of the counties of Monongalia Ohio, Harriſon and Randolph, praying aid to defend a ſuit inſtituted in the Federal Circuit Court of the diſtrict of Virginia againſt them by the Indiana company, be rejected.

The ſaid reſolution being read a ſecond time, a motion was made to amend the ſame, by ſtriking out at the end thereof the words "be rejected" and inſerting the words "is reaſonable" and adding after the laſt mentioned words, the following, and that the ſum of ſix hundred dollars be paid out of the arrears of taxes due from the counties petition-ing on the ſaid ſubject, towards feeing counſel to aſſiſt in defence of the ſaid ſuit:

And the queſtion being put upon the propoſed amendment, it paſſed in the negative.—Yeas 10—Nays 141.

The queſtion being then put upon the reſolution as reported from the committee of the whole houſe; It was agreed to by the houſe—Yeas 128—Nays 9.

THE Truſtees of the following Lottery hereby give Notice, that on Thurſday the 10th day of January next, they will certainly commence the draw-ing of the ſaid Lottery, at the Capitol in this city.

Richmond, December 10th, 1804.

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

CLASS. No. I.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

3750 Tickets at $10 each,			$37,500
1 prize of	$5000	$5000	
1 do.	2000	2000	
5 do.	1000	5000	
5 do.	500	2500	
10 do.	300	3000	
20 do.	100	2000	
1500 do.	12	18000	37,500
1542 prizes.			
2208 blanks.			

3750 Tickets at $10 each.

1st drawn Ticket having a blank to its number after 2000 Tickets are drawn,	$1,000
Do. after 2500 do. are drawn,	1,000
Do. after 3000 do. are drawn,	1,000
Do. after 3500 do. are drawn,	1,000
Laſt drawn Ticket,	5,000

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erect-ing a Seminary of Learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe $20,000, and $2,300 in addition, for defraying the ex-pences of drawing, &c. The Truſtees, to inſure ſucceſs, have divided the Lottery into four diſtinct claſſes, ſo as to raiſe the ſum contemplated by an annual Lottery, for four years, to raiſe every year $5,000, that the work may progreſs; it is expected that the preſent Lottery may be drawn by the firſt day of January next.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who have purchaſed Tickets in the Richmond Academy will ſtill hold them, as the diviſion of the former Lottery into four claſſes was deemed neceſſary by the Truſtees, to inſure ſucceſs to ſo uſeful an inſtitution. The town of Boſton (to the honor of its citizens) has public ſchools, in which are a-bout ſixteen hundred pupils. The flouriſhing and increaſ-ing city of Richmond cannot boaſt of one public ſchool. The Truſtees of the Richmond Academy have about 13 acres of ground, nearly one half is accepted as a donati-on, and the remainder they have contracted for, on which they intend to erect the Academy. The ſcite is elevated, healthy and beautiful. If any gentleman who has pur-chaſed Tickets is diſſatisfied with dividing the Lottery into four claſſes, if he returns the Tickets the money will be repaid, provided they are returned in ten weeks from this day. Doctor William Foushee, William Du-Val, William Price, (Regiſter) and George Tucker, are ap-pointed by the Truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the Tick-ets, who are authoriſed to appoint agents for the above purpoſe.

☞ The remaining Tickets may be had of the ſaid committee, of Robert Mitchell, eſq. mayor: Samuel Pleaſants, jr. Auguſtine Davis, William Prichard, and William Moſeley, treaſurer.

December 10th, 1804. 1awtdr.

Runaway in the City Jail.

BILLY LEWIS, committed as a run-away, but ſays he is a free man, born on the Eaſ-tern Shore of Maryland, near *Cheſter-Town*, that his mo-ther lives at, or near, Mr. *John Page's*, on Kent Creek. He is 5 feet high, good teeth, 28 years of age, and is a very likely black man. He ſays he is well known to Mr. John Page, and ſailed ſome time in his ſchooner *Leo-nora*, commanded by captain Thomas Taylor, and that Mr. Taylor has his free papers in his poſſeſſion. If Mr. Taylor or any other perſon will write to me, and incloſe his free papers or legal certificates of his right to freedom, he will be liberated.

WM. ROSE, *Keeper*.

Richmond, Dec. 13th, 1804. 1awtf.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	31s6 to 33s cash.
Wheat,	9s6 to 10s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	60s do.
do. Fine	55s6 do.
Corn,	24s do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

Theatre.—The entertainments intended to be presented at the Theatre this evening are, *John Bull; or, an Englishman's Fire-side*, with the after piece of *The Village Lawyer*. Mr. SERSON, from the Boston Theatre, will make his DEBUT in the humorous character of *Dennis Brulgruddery*.

Extract of a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Albany, dated November 26, 1804.

"A memorial is now circulating in the U. S. senate, addressed to the governor of New-Jersey, and which will be signed, no doubt, by many democrats, praying that all further proceedings may be staid against col. Burr, under the indictment found against him for murdering gen. Hamilton. This memorial is in the hand-writing of Mr. Giles. More attention is paid to Burr by the democrats than they have displayed towards him at Washington in four years—not even excepting Jefferson himself, who shows him marked civility just *now*."

A striking occurrence—Last Saturday morning (says the New-York Evening Post) a Mr. W ——, of this city, arose before his wife, and had breakfast prepared, and even the tea poured out ready for drinking against she came down. Just as they were seated, a rap called him to the door. While he was there, happening to taste her tea, she found it too sweet for her, and therefore exchanged her cup for his, he being in the habit of drinking his tea sweeter than she was. He returned, swallowed the contents of his cup somewhat hastily, when looking earnestly at the sediment, he turned to her with a face of horror, and asked if she had changed the cup? Being answered in the affirmative, Then I am gone, said he, and died in less than two hours.

From the information which we have received from some of the gentlemen who came passengers in the Thomas Wilson, we can state, that the subject of invasion is treated with contempt in England—indeed, that so far from feeling any apprehension, it was the universal wish that the attempt would be made, and it was generally believed that the blockade of Brest would be raised this winter, in which event we shall be able to judge whether the invasion has at any time been seriously contemplated, or whether the immense army kept up for that avowed object, has not been intended as a check upon any discontent that might be manifested at the usurpation of Bonaparte. But what is more interesting to us, we learn from the same source, that our country is generally respected in Europe, and that with Great Britain in particular, we are upon the most friendly terms. Our commerce is not molested as formerly; only one of our ships has been condemned in Great Britain for a considerable time—the cause we are not informed of. The impressments form a subject of some uneasiness, but from the general friendly disposition of the British government, there is reason to hope that that subject may be placed on a footing that will remove every cause of discontent; unless the adoption of some such violent measures as were lately agitated at Washington, does not defeat this object. We further learn, that our minister, Mr. Monroe, enjoys the respect and confidence of the British government, that his duties have been discharged with advantage to his country, and with honor to himself.

(*Norfolk Ledger.*)

The simplication of our intercourse with foreign nations has, of late, been such, as to preclude the possibility of any difference ending in hostility. Our negociations have been so conducted as not only to relieve the people from any apprehension of war, but also to take from the administration all the trouble attending on disputed rights.

Does France intimate a wish that our trade with St. Domingo should be abolished? No enquiry is made into the nature of that trade. It is neither defended as lawful, which it might be, by the authorities of the ablest writers on the laws of nations—nor is it maintained on the ground of its extreme benefit to our country, without its being of the smallest detriment to France; it is not even intimated to France that Great Britain must engross all the benefit, which we are thus compelled to relinquish.

No argument (arms with Mr. Jefferson are out of the question) is made use of to preserve a commerce which is lawful, which rewards the enterprize of our merchants, benefits our farmers, employs our seamen and mechanics, and swells the revenue of the United States—For these several interests, Mr. Jefferson has never discovered any extraordinary degree of solicitude, and Mr. Gallatin has a ready remedy for any deficiency in the public income; care and calculation must not be permitted to disturb the repose of our rulers, when a short suggestion to prevent the arming of our vessels, and a round addendum of 2 1-2 per cent. on our impaired commerce, may effectually answer every wish of our pacific administration. The nod of the emperor supercedes the law of nations, and the convenience of pirates and buccaneers takes place of the rights of our merchants.

That Mr. Jefferson should overlook the interests of commerce, excites no wonder; it is but a continuance of that policy, which he has uniformly pursued, and by which every measure of his administration has been distinguished—but that Mr. Jefferson should interfere in our commercial concerns at the risk of deranging his schemes of economy, or to the probable interruption of his pacific plans, is indeed a cause of astonishment—it serves, however to shew, that his disposition towards our merchants is to be cherished, whatever the indulgence may cost either in its immediate effects or remoter consequences.

On this reasoning, and on this alone, can we account for his suggestion to congress, that our merchants should be prevented from arming their vessels, and that the trade to St. Domingo, the most lucrative which our country enjoys, should, thereby, be interdicted—for Mr. Jefferson, *maugre his gun boats*, will not pretend indifference to the temper with which the emperor of Hayti must learn this prohibition of the intercourse between his nation and the United States; nor will Mr. Jefferson allodge that any consequences which might have resulted from the discontent of the emperor Napoleon, under a due explanation of circumstances, would have been more detrimental to the commerce and revenue of the United States, than a war with the sable emperor of the west.

Phil. Reg.

Aristotle.—Proposals have recently been issued, by *Geo. L. Gray*, formerly editor of the Baltimore *Anti-Democrat*, and at present one of the proprietors of the Norfolk *Ledger*, (a paper conducted with editorial ability and typographical perspicuity) for publishing, by subscription, "the first American edition of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics.—Translated from the Greek, and illustrated by introductions and notes, a critical history of his life, and a new analysis of his speculative works, by John Gillies, LL. D. etc. historiagrapher to his Britannic majesty for Scotland."—Such gentlemen as feel disposed to patronize this work are respectfully informed, that the conditions, &c. may be seen at the office of the Virginia Gazette, where subscriptions will be received.

We discharge a mournful duty (says the National Intelligencer,) in laying before our readers the following statement of deaths in Malaga in this year, up to the 17th September last, communicated in a letter received from Cadiz:

19,843 of both sexes,	42 clergy of the cathedral,
1,200 soldiers,	72 private clergy,
300 guards,	82 religious persons,
17 physicians,	76 monks.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

As the Russian Ambassador has now left Paris, a rupture between France and that Power may be considered as unavoidable. The withdrawing of an Ambassador is always preliminary to hostilities, and subsequent to those discussions which are generally agitated between the Ministers of discontented Powers previous to this general overt act of war.

It would be curious therefore to enquire the nature of the controversies between France and Russia whilst the Ambassador of the latter was at Paris—what healings and salves the Imperial Minister might recommend for appeasing the irritation of the Emperor his master—what compromises or concessions he might think necessary to restore satisfaction to his Court—and finally, in the cant of the Cabinet, what might be his *ultimatum*.

Did he propose to the French to evacuate Hanover, and cease their oppression of the Hanse Towns? Did he demand explanation of the violation of the territories of Baden, and the savage murtier of the Duke d'Enghein; or, carrying his mind to a grander scale of grievances, did he demand satisfaction for the past and indemnity for the future, and the restoration of the harmony of Europe in that balanced system of power which so long kept it compact and quiet?

Whatever might be agitated between M. Talleyrand and the Russian Envoy is likely to remain a secret for some time; for we believe Russia does not abound, like England, in these vehicles of political news, and swarms of political writers, who will tell you what passes in a Cabinet, will overhear the favorite in the closet, and pen you the whisper of a Monarch. But Talleyrand, in the event of a war; who is notoriously a short hand writer in disputation, and warmly attached to see his thoughts in the press, will certainly publish the correspondence and subjects of discussion, and let us into all the secrets of the negotiation.

A continental war is ardently desired, as it opens the way for something to be won or lost, and gives a fillip to the hopes and expectations of the public.

The talk of loans and subsidies may soon be expected to occupy the nation, and the change may again become the seat of money negociations.—England, it is most probable, (though we confess ourselves now treading on tender ground, and discussing of which there are no certain principles to guide us) will cheerfully club her quota of men and Money. The Minister who now presides at our finances was never known to be parsimonious in his continental subsidies; but it is a part of the English character to regard little the loss of money when compared with the destruction of their fellow citizens; and we would even venture to affirm, that if an army of English should be checked or repulsed, with the loss of about 1000 or 1500 men, the panic and the despondency it would spread through the kingdom would be dreadful and unexampled.

It is thus, as has been well said by Mr. Windham, we never enter into a war heartily; our ships are in or out of harbour, our armies are cooped up within the island, and our money is plentifully scattered abroad; but we never feel, nor have felt, like the Austrians, Dutch, and we may even say the Russians, the real effects of war, in the losses of victory or defeat, or the common wear and tear of a campaign.

The national character, is unfitted for these emergencies, and a Minister, after any serious loss in a British army, would not dare to shew his head in Parliament. Of money we are not thrifty, but of the lives and glory of the people we are laudably tenacious, at the same time that even this virtue is productive of a bad effect in thwarting the enterprise and cramping the vigour of a Minister.

We may presume, therefore, that no English army will ever be sent to co-operate on the Continent, though we shall not be sparing of our other means.

How far the war may extend, in case of Russia putting herself at the head of a Continental confederacy, we cannot venture to say: it will certainly embrace the Northern Powers, Denmark and Sweden, and we should not at all wonder if Bavaria and Saxony were added to the list. The campaign would probably be began in Holstein, which is in the neighbourhood of a large French force, to which province Russia could most easily bring an army, and England best maintain and back it. But this is all speculation, and we give it to our readers as such. We shall probably resume this subject in our next.

From the same.

The probability of a War with Spain considered.

Our readers will recollect, that at the commencement of the present war, there was a general suspicion that Spain would be found in the number of our enemies, and that the French would attempt the invasion of Portugal. We thought it necessary at the time to combat these suspicions; and as they are again renewed, we feel it our duty to oppose them now.

However Bonaparte may wish to harrass us with new objects of hostilities, he must well know that a war with Spain is never formidable to this country. To fight with Spain is never to pillage her under the name of war, for she can make no resistance; and as she is already considered as a mere province of France, it must be the interest of that country to secure her by peace, to shelter her under the pretext of neutrality, and keep her in safety by keeping her in quiet.

Spain and the French government are equally unwilling that the rich American colonies of the former should be thrown into the risk of war: they justly dread the visit of the English fleet in the ports of Peru and Mexico; the conquest of Egypt has taught them to rely little upon distance, obnoxious climate, and such fortresses as Spanish engineers may have raised in South-America. As long as Spain maintains her present neutrality, weak as it certainly is, her colonies are safe. The law of nations, according to English construction, as well as our laws of treason, requires an overt act as a cause of war. We are not accustomed to draw the sword upon suspicion, or, from loose and vague interpretations of doubtful acts into act of hostility, give commencement to an evil of so dreadful an extent.

The American colonies are thus protected for the present, and England is under a similar disadvantage from France, that of having no object to attack. Like Bonaparte, we are compelled to keep up our armies and navies with the utmost prodigality of expence, to undergo all the burthens of a war, without the consolation of the spoil, and to assume the attitude of hostility without striking a blow.

The union of Spain with France in the war against England, could be of no service to the latter: on the contrary, by throwing so many rich prizes at the mercy of our fleets, it must give us what we so much wish, objects of victory, at least of attack, and something towards the payment of our expenses. Bonaparte, therefore, can never desire this union, except from some other advantage sufficiently great for a counterpoise.

NEIL M'COULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of *DRY GOODS*. ep 12

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1804.

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, a *handsome assortment of*

CALF, §SEAL, and CORDOVAN §MOROCCO LEGS,

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York. 12

[*ep2m*] JOHN GRAINGER.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Art. 1. THE capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privilege of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereunto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warrantee, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morsell Esqs. of the district of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T Mason and Philip B Key, Esqrs, before passing the deeds.

Art. 2. Every subscriber may at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose live or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate; and any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age, may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But, until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid the existance of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the director who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July as aforesaid.

Art. 3. Upon the death of any person with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owners of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the lives of persons continuing to survive.

Art. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendance and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington on the first Monday in February 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John P. Van Ness, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, esquires, or any two of them; and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendance of at least two of the directors for the year preceding; at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington.

Art. 5. The directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; but they shall not dispose of more than one sixth part of the lots in any one year prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at less than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost, nor shall they lease them at a less rate than twelve and an half cents per front foot, for every cent cost to the company per square foot: but though the limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be sold as fast as these rates can be obtained, on the contrary, the directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company: and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company: the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which all interest arising from stock or sales of lots on time, and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits shall be divided semi-annually on the fifteenth day of January, and the fifteenth day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owner of the shares in person, to their power of attorney, or to their written order: but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person on whose life the shares in question depend was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8. In cases where the dividends are not claimed for six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continue to survive, the directors shall invest such dividend in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company; but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor out of any funds of the company not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares, and every certificate issued for shares, shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Art. 11. No change can be made of the person or persons on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain the life on which the existence of the share shall depend.

Art. 12. The directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all the proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend, and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent, and may make to such agent a reasonable compensation for his services, but the directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Art. 13. On the first Monday in January, in the year 1805, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved, and the whole stock of the company, in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided among all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers, approving of the plan of the WASHINGTON TONTINE, and agreeing to each and the whole of the proceeding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof for the number of shares annexed to our respective name.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the WASHINGTON TONTINE, according to the Constitution and Articles above, will be opened at the Bank of Virginia on the first day of December next, and continue open until the 12th of that month, unless the sum allotted for this city be sooner subscribed.

ABR'M. B. VENABLE.
JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1804.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This Evening, Wednesday, December 19th, 1804, will be presented, the celebrated Play of

JOHN BULL;

OR,

An Englishman's Fire-Side.

Peregrine, Mr. Green; Job Thornberry, Mr. Hopkins; Sir Simon Reachdale, Mr. Comer; Frank, Mr. Poe; The Hon. Tom Shuffleton, Mr. Downie; Lord Fitzbalham, Mr. Briers; Dan, Mr. West; John Burr, Mr. Martin; Dennis Brulgruddery, (with the original Epilogue) Mr. Serson, (*from the Theatre, Boston, being his first appearance here.*)

Mary Thornberry, Mrs. Hopkins; Mrs. Brulgruddery, Mrs. Downie; Lady Caroline Braymore, Mrs. Green.

To which will be added, the Farce of

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Scout, Mr. Green; Snarl, Mr. Downie; Charles, Mr. Poe; Justice Mittimus, Mr. Comer; Constable, Mr. Martin; Sheepface, Mr. Comer.

Mrs. Scout, Mrs. Downie; Mary, Miss Melford.

☞ *Doors to be opened at half past 5—and performance to begin at 6 precisely.*

ADMITTANCE—*ONE DOLLAR.*

*** Tickets to be had Mr. Davis's Printing-Office; at Mr. Prichard's Book-store, and at the office of the Theatre.

Irish Linens & 5-4 Irish Sheetings.

THE subscribers have just received from Belfast, a handsome assortment of 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS, and 5-4 IRISH SHEETINGS, which they will sell on moderate terms.

ELLIS & ALLAN.

Richmond, December 17, 1804. ep4w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

MR. Robert Craig, late of Manchester, merchant, but now of Buckingham county, is once more requested to send for his Negro Man *Dave*, to

WILLIAM ROSE, K.

Richmond, Dec. 13th, 1804. 1awtf.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, FOR THE COUNTRY.

IN consequence of repeated applications from different parts of the union, the editor of The Freeman's Journal has been induced to make arrangements for printing a Gazette three times in the week, to be entitled *The Freeman's Journal for the Country*.

It will commence on the 20th of February next, on a super-royal paper, at FIVE dollars per annum, payable in advance.

It will contain the whole of the original matter, and the intelligence which appears in the daily journal, together with the *new* advertisements.

The advantages resulting from a newspaper of this description, to persons residing at a distance, will be many; for, besides containing all the news which is in the daily paper, the price is moderate, and the postage is reduced to one half.

Gentlemen wishing to become subscribers, by forwarding a five dollar bank note, and their direction, will have *The Freeman's Journal for the Country* sent on to them from the 20th of next January.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE,
No. 21, Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

AS there will be no bufinefs done at the *Bank of Virginia* on Tuesday the 25th inst. nor on Tuesday the 1st day of January, paper for discount must be lodged on the Saturdays preceding those days respectively, and will be acted upon on the Mondays.

All payments which fall due on Christmas day, or the 1st day of January, must be made on the Mondays preceding.

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Dec. 18th, 1804.

BLOCK & JUDAH,

have received a General Assortment of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS;

WHICH they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash or produce.
Among which are—
Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Swanskowns and Tollinets,
Fancy Cord and Velvets,
Coatings; Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Silk, Lid and cotton Gloves,
Bandanna and Romal Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Nov. 19, 1804.

The Subscriber has opened a
Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.
THOMAS NORVELL.
Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4 bs wide
IRISH LINEN,
purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular
MADEIRA WINE,
in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

The Subscribers have, for Sale,
GERMAN Osnaburgs, by the bale or piece.
Liverpool Table China, in setts, for families,
London Particular Madeira, and } *Wines, by the pipe.*
London Particular Teneriffe }
FICKETT, FOLLARD & JOHNSTON.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired to bring them forward immediately; and all those indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make payment, without delay, to
WM. COOK, Ex'or.
Richmond, Nov. 13, 1804.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,
Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suitable to the approaching season.
HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.
Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
Suitable to the ensuing season.
THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.
Sept. 11.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from John Evans to John Tinsley, will be sold at public auction, for cash, at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, on the 29th day of December next,
4 likely Negro Slaves,
OR so many thereof as will raise the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds two shillings and nine pence three farthings, with interest from the 25th day of December last till paid, and the cost and expences of the said deed.
JOHN QUARLES } Trustees.
AND
DAVID JOHNSON, }
Fluvanna, November 28, 1804.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of December next,
The HOUSE and LOT,
NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by Benjamin James Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory.—The title papers may be seen by applying to
THO's. TAYLOR & Co. v. m.
November 21st, 1804.

For Sale, or to be Hired,
A NEGRO WENCH with a young CHILD.—*Also, for sale*, a NEGRO MAN, who has worked several years as a Pressman in this Office—

Wm. COWAN,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
(ONE DOOR BELOW THE EAGLE TAVERN)
REPAIRS Watches and Clocks, of every description, at the shortest notice. W. C. returns his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of past favors.
N. B. He has for sale a few good WATCHES, with a variety of CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, &c.
December 3d, 1804. eptf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.
JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.
Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804. tf

J. TOMPKINS.

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP, POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house, near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—
Where he has for Sale,
A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,
of superior quality.
Richmond, December 12th, 1804.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned partners in the late concerns of Buchanan, Dunlop & Co at Petersburg; of Robert Pollok & Co. at Richmond, and of Dunlop, Pollok & Co at Manchester, have sold to Mr. James Dunlop, our late partner, in said concerns, the debts now due to, and outstanding at these different establishments; those interested will therefore please to take notice, that hereafter payments are to be made only to the said Mr. James Dunlop, his attorney or attornies, and to whom those having claims against these concerns will apply for payment.
DAVID BUCHANAN,
By ROBERT POLLOK,
his Attorney.
ROBERT POLLOK.
Virginia, Petersburg, 6th December, 1804. 3m

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, *against whom a commission of Bankruptcy has been issued according to law,*
THAT the commissioners and assignees of his estate, will meet at their office, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.
SAMUEL MYERS, }
WILLIAM M'KENZIE, } Assignees.
Richmond, 27th Nov. 1804. t2Jan.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the place formerly known by the name of the Palace, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 10th day of January, 1805, if fair, if not, the next fair day,
A NUMBER of very valuable and likely SLAVES, and other personal estate of the reverend Samuel Smith M'Croskey, dec. among which are a very valuable collection of BOOKS, and a single CHAIR and HARNESS, and all the stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HORSES, and Farming Utensils belonging to the farm, and the crops of GRAIN, HAY, and FODDER, thereon made—some Household Linen and other articles.
A credit of six months will be given to all who purchase above the value of Twenty Dollars—the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date—but if punctually paid, the interest will be remitted. Ready money will be required for all purchases not exceeding twenty dollars.
ELIZABETH M'CROSKEY, *Executrix.*
Williamsburg, November 28th, 1804. tds

PETER BELLET,

NURSERY & SEEDSMAN,
At Williamsburg, intending to remove to the state of New York, offers for sale his
NURSERY,
CONTAINING 20 acres of rich manured Land, with about 100,000 Trees, of which 25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be transplanted this season:—
44 sorts of Apples, at 6*d* per Tree.
44 ditto of Pears, at 1s6 each.
30 ditto of Peach, at 9*d* to 1s6 each.
10 ditto of Nectarine, 1s to 2s6 each.
10 ditto of Apricot, 1s6 to 2s each.
3 ditto of Quince, 1s6 to 2s6 each.
19 ditto of Cherries, 2s to 4s6 each.
18 ditto of Plums, 1s6 to 2s each.
4 ditto of Almond, 3s each.
5 ditto of Mulberries, 1s6 to 4s6 each.
2 ditto of Figs, 1s6 each.
7 ditto of Raspberry Bushes.
Lombardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries, of sorts; Grape Vines, of sorts; Artichokes and Asparagus Roots, together with a variety of Flowering Shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds, and Rose Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds, of this year's growth.
Also—may be had with the Nursery, 8 NEGROES, 3 of which are well acquainted with Gardening and Nursery work. *Also*—3 HORSES, 5 STEERS, 4 COWS, and the Nursery and Farming UTENSILS—which, if not sold by the first day of May next, will be set up at Public Sale on that day—until which time, he will continue to sell TREES, &c. &c. &c. on lower terms than usual.
☞ Orders left with Mr. George Greenhow, at Richmond, and Messrs. John and Samuel Peniston, at Petersburg, will be duly attended to with dispatch.
Williamsburg, 20th November, 1804. eplm.

BURR & HAMILTON.

Is now opened at Mr. Hallom's Washington Tavern,
A NEW COLLECTION OF
WAX FIGURES,
SUPERIOR to any in America; among which are a striking Likeness and Representation of the late unfortunate DUEL fought between Col. *Aaron Burr*, Vice-President of the United States, and General *Alexander Hamilton*, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second—a striking Representation of the place where the Duel was fought, upon Scenery, which adds much to this interesting Representation, &c.—and a number of selected FIGURES, chosen from the best selections in America.
☞ *MUSIC on an elegant ORGAN.*
Admittance—50 Cents for the first admission—and no person is admitted the second, without paying half price—25 Cents.

The Subscriber
HAS FOR SALE,
HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flaxseed Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.
HENRY HOVEY.
September 25.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, a Negro Boy, by the name of *JACK*, about 13 years old; his complexion very black; and when spoken to sharply, is apt to stammer.—He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Lewis Burwell, dec. from whose estate I purchased him.—His clothing was a short black broad cloth jacket, corduroy breeches, with shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is lurking about Richmond, or in King William county, where his relations live. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, living in Manchester, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the said boy out of the state, under the penalty of the law.
DAVID PATTESON, Jun.
November 27th, 1804.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER;
A person well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to the subscriber.
MARY BYRD.
Westover, Charles City county,
November 29th, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward
WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to the subscriber in this city, a *runaway Negro Boy*, named CLAIBORNE, about 17 years of age. He has a long and smiling countenance, small legs, is round shoulder'd, his colour is between black and mulatto. He has been always employed as a house servant, and does not understand any other kind of business.
He had a great variety of wearing apparel, all of excellent quality, much better than is usually given to servants.
There is a great reason to believe that he has been decoyed or inveigled away by the master of a northern trading vessel, and it is probable he will endeavor to go to Norfolk or Hampton for the purpose of getting on board; and as he is well acquainted on the stage road, and has very good address, he will probably pass for a free man.
THOMAS GILLIAT.
Richmond, December 11th, 1804. tf

Just Published,
And for sale at Ritchie & Worsley's Book Store,
THE RAINBOW,
SERIES FIRST.
Originally published in the Richmond Enquirer.
AN association was formed during the last summer, by a few gentlemen, of whom some are now, and others have been, inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of composing a series of Miscellaneous Essays for the Richmond Enquirer. These Essays were regularly published every Saturday, during the months of August, September and October.—The first number appeared on the 11th of August and the last on the 20th of October. These numbers, taken together in the order in which they were published, will constitute the first series of the Rainbow: and it is this first series which is now presented by the proprietors of the Enquirer to the amateurs of literature, and to its patrons in Virginia. The second series will probably be communicated to the public in the present form, as soon as it shall be completed by the members of the association.
Richmond, Dec. 11th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BANK OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, December 12, 1804.
A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank-house, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of electing Directors for Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, and for other purposes relative to the affairs of the Corporation.
In order that a list of the share-holders may be exhibited, those persons who have not sent in the receipts granted by the commissioners for receiving subscriptions, are requested to transmit them by the day above mentioned, together with the Cashier's receipts for the second instalment, when new receipts will be issued, in lieu thereof, by the President.
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Alexander, from London, a fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS: He has likewise lately received, from Philadelphia, an assortment of GRASS SEEDS, which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed-Store, on the Main street, for ready money only—*viz.*

Red and white Clover Seed.	Early and late Cucumber.
Lucern and Timothy.	Red and Orange Carrot.
Ryegrass and Burnet.	Cresses and Pepper grass.
Saintfoine & Burden Grass.	Early Frame, Hotspur, and green Prussian Peas.
Furze or When Seed.	Dwarf Marrow fat do.
Spring Tares, or Vetches.	Spanish Moratto do.
Hemp, Flax & Rape Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage
Canary and Spinage do.	Early and late sugar loaf do.
White and brown Mustard.	Early & late Battersea do.
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnip Seed.	Green & yellow Savoy do.
Green & white Asparagus.	Large white winter do
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.	Large white Scotch do.
Grand Admiral and Dutch do.	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Green and white Cos do.	Red Dutch (to pickle) do.
Imperial Lettuce.	Brussell's Sprouts do.
Salmon and scarlet Radish.	Coleworth, early and late Cauliflower.
White Turnip and black winter Radish.	Green and white Brocoli.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.	Salsafri and Nasturtium.
Large Parsnip.	Red, Madeira and silver skin Onion.

With an assortment of
FLOWER SEEDS;
Painted Flower Pots, Glass Flower Bottles, Jars and Beakers, in setts; and large red Garden Pots and Pans, &c.
December 15th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Walton, dec. in the upper end of Hanover county,
27 likely Virginia-born SLAVES,
CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys & Girls, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, the crop of Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on all sums above Ten Dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.
The EXECUTOR.
Hanover, December 5th, 1804. 3
N. B. Six per cent. discount will be allowed on all sums above ten dollars, for cash.

A SCHOOL.

A YOUNG Man, who has the most satisfactory testimonies of his acquirements as a scholar and the morality of his character, wishes to establish a SCHOOL between Rocketts and the Market, near the foot of Adams's hill, for the purpose of teaching the English, Latin and Greek Languages, grammatically, together with Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, &c. The School will commence on the 1st day of Jan. 1805, provided the number of twenty scholars could be obtained.—After the number proposed are obtained, no more will be received. Terms of tuition made known on application. Those gentlemen who feel disposed to encourage the School by sending their children, will be so good as to leave their names, together with the number of students, by the 20th of the present month, with *Robert Davis*, a short distance below the Market, where further information may be had, if required.
N. B.—Should the number of students not be obtained by the first day of January, the Young Man wishes to be employed as a tutor in some respectable family for six months or a year.
Richmond, December 13th, 1804. 2

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*
All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*
The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

I WISH to hire Ten NEGRO MEN and Six or Seven BOYS the ensuing year, principally to work in a brick yard and digging earth. I will give liberal prices and pledge myself to pay the strictest attention to su[illegible] in case of sickness.
JOHN P. SHIELDS.
Richmo[illegible]